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I enclose also observations of the same phenomena made by Mr. John Plummer, one of the Assistants at the Observatory. These being similarly laid down upon one of the British Association star-maps, indicate the position of the radiant point to be—

	°	′
R. A.	150	30
Decl. N.	21	36

Mr. A. M'Gregor, the other Assistant at the Observatory, was placed under the direction of Mr. Herschel, who had selected the Observatory Hill as a convenient place for observing the phenomenon.

The Observatory,
Glasgow, Nov. 15, 1866.

Observations of the Meteors of November 13–14, 1866, *made at Glasgow Observatory by Mr. John Plummer, Assistant.*

Hour. h m s	Apparent Size.	Position.	Appearance, Train, if any, &c.	Length of Path.	Direction.
13 34 33	1st mag.	From a point 3° north of δ Orionis towards S.W. point of horizon	Bright streak		
13 36 34	2nd mag.	From a point 4° east of Mars towards S.S.W.	Short streak		
3 38 28	= Sirius	From a point 12° S.S.E. of α Orionis to 2° south of Rigel	Streak		
13 39 29	2nd mag.	From Aldebaran to *f* Tauri			
13 42 45	2nd mag.	From a point 4° south of η Tauri	...		Due west.
13 44 53	1st mag.	From ½ κ Orionis-Sirius towards S.W. point			
13 46 25	...	From β Can. Min. towards Rigel			
13 47 35	> Sirius	Seen through cloud in due west about 50° of altitude at commencement	...		Perpendicular.
13 53 5	= Sirius	From a point 3° north of Procyon towards θ Orionis	Fine streak, lasting 4 sec.		
13 54 56	1st mag.	From a point 3° south of Pollux towards Aldebaran			
13 56 58	...	From ½ Procyon-Rigel towards Rigel			
14 8 17	2nd mag.	From a point 3° south of η Orionis towards S.W.	...	40°	

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Hour. h m s	Apparent Size.	Position.	Appearance, Train, if any, &c.	Length of Path.	Direction
14 9 52	1st mag.	From a point 7° south of Aldebaran towards west point			
14 11 39	2nd mag.	From a point 6° south of Aldebaran towards west point			
14 13 57	2nd mag.	From a point 3° east of α Ceti towards W.N.W.			
14 16 59	2nd mag.	From a point 5° south of Rigel towards S.W. point			
14 18 58	...	From a point 10° east of Capella to that star			
14 21 0	2nd mag.	From ½ η Tauri-Aldebaran towards west point			
14 23 21	1st mag.	From a point 1° north of Procyon towards Rigel	Streak		
14 28 36	1st mag.	From a point 5° east of γ Orionis to west point	Streak		
14 29 39	1st mag.	From Aldebaran towards W.S.W.	Fine streak. Disappeared in the middle of its course	55°	
15 2 20	1st mag.	From a point 3° north of Procyon towards θ Orionis			
15 9 15	1st mag.	From a point 6° east of Procyon towards κ Orionis			
15 42 47	1st mag.	From a point 2° north of β Can. Min. towards η Orionis			
15 46 15	Flashed = Sirius	From a point 6° below Regulus	...	7°	Course perpendicular.
15 55 5	1st mag.	From a point 8° north of η Tauri	...	10°	Course perpendicular.

Time of Obs. 1866, Nov. 13. h m	Apparent Size.	Position.	Appearance, &c.	Duration.
13 21	1st mag.	From Mars to α Tauri		
13 22	1st mag.	γ Leonis to α Tauri	White	3 sec.
13 28	1st mag.	β Can. Min to β Orionis	White	3 sec.
13 32	2nd mag.	From Pollux to centre of Pleiades	White	

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Time of Obs. 1866, Nov. 13. h m	Apparent Size.	Position.	Appearance, &c.	Duration.
13 34	1st mag.	From α Orionis to γ Orionis	White	
13 36	1st mag.	Mars to γ Orionis	White	3 sec.
13 37	= Jupiter	Capella to β Persei	White	4 sec.
13 38	= Sirius	Regulus to ζ Urs. Maj.	Orange-yellow	
13 39	= Jupiter	β Aurigæ to Capella	Yellow	4 sec.
13 40	1st mag.	ζ Leonis to η Urs. Maj.	White	2 sec.
13 41	2nd mag.	γ Leonis to ζ Leonis	White	
13 42	1st mag.	Procyon to κ Orionis	White	
13 44	1st mag.	Procyon to κ Orionis	White	
13 48	1st mag.	Procyon to κ Orionis	Yellow	
13 49	1st mag.	β Can. Min. to θ Orionis		
13 51	1st mag.	γ Leonis to α Cassiop.	White	4 sec.
13 55	1st mag.	γ Leonis to γ Urs. Maj.		3 sec.
13 56	1st mag.	η Leonis to Regulus	White	2 sec.
14 1	1st mag.	β Tauri to a point 1° south of Pleiades	White	3 sec.
14 6	2nd mag.	Procyon to β Orionis	White	
14 8	2nd mag.	γ Leonis to δ Leonis	White	
14 10	2nd mag.	γ Leonis to centre of Presepe	White	3 sec.
14 11	1st mag.	ι Leonis to η Leonis		
14 12	1st mag.	Procyon to β Orionis	White	
14 16	1st mag.	γ Leonis to δ Leonis	White	
14 18	= Sirius	Pollux to 1° north of α Tauri	White	3 sec.
14 21	1st mag.	Procyon to κ Orionis	White	3 sec.
14 23	1st mag.	α Leonis to γ Leonis	White	2 sec.
14 24	1st mag.	Mars to Aldebaran	White	3 sec.
14 25	1st mag.	a point 2° north of Procyon to β Orionis	White	
14 28	1st mag.	a point 2° north of Procyon to β Orionis	White	3 sec.
14 31	1st mag.	a point 1° north of Mars to β Tauri	White	2 sec.
14 32	1st mag.	γ Leonis to a point 4° north of β Leonis	White	
14 36	1st mag.	Procyon to a point 4° south of β Orionis	White	
14 37	2nd mag.	From δ Urs. Maj. to γ Urs. Maj.	White	

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Time of Obs. 1866, Nov. 13. h m	Apparent Size.	Position.	Appearance, &c.	Duration.
14 38	1st mag.	From ζ Leonis to η Urs. Maj.	White	
14 40	1st mag.	Aldebaran to a point 2° north of α Leonis	White	
14 55	1st mag.	α Arietis to β Tauri	White	
14 57	1st mag.	θ Leonis to β Leonis	White	
15 2	= Jupiter	From a point 2° north of Procyon to β Orionis	White	4 sec.
15 28	1st mag.	Through a line bisecting at right-angles the line joining η Leonis and ε Leonis	White	
15 30	1st mag.	From ε Leonis to ϱ Leonis	White	
15 46	1st mag.	From a point 1° north of Procyon to θ Orionis	White	

Meteors observed at Cranford, November 13th–14th, 1866.

By Warren De La Rue, Esq.

The night of the 12th–13th November was cloudy, and no observations were made. That of the 13th–14th was very brilliant during the early part of the night, and although occasionally the sky was partially obscured by thin clouds, and that a slight mist prevailed over the heavens from one o'clock to half-past three on the morning of the 14th, no interruption of the observations occurred from that cause. The wind was very high and piercingly cold,— so cold, indeed, that, although I and my two assistants were well clad, it required all our enthusiasm to prevent our discontinuing the observations. The noise produced by the rustling of the surrounding trees quite prevented any detonation from being audible, supposing such to have occurred which produced a report which would have reached the ear on a calm night. My two assistants were Mr. Reynolds and my nephew Mr. Percival James. Our place of observation was in a large archery ground, with an open horizon scarcely obstructed by surrounding objects in those directions most favourable for observations. I have often witnessed fine displays of meteors, and have seen many much more brilliant than any visible on this occasion; but I never before saw anything approaching to the grandeur of the scene presented on this occasion, especially between 1 o'clock and $1^{h}\ 20^{m}$ on the morning of the 14th. A few meteors were seen before 11 o'clock, and at $11^{h}\ 45^{m}$ the display had fairly